BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST, 24, 1816. [NUMBER 1252.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertiscment.

ON MONDAY the 26th Instant, at 1 o'Clock will be put up to Sale by Public Auction, at the General Sale Room in the Bunder, 35 Casks or 5759 lbs. of the Hon'ble Company's Cochineal—A similar quantity will also be put up on Monday the 25th of November next, and a third one on Monday the 24th February 1817.

Terms will be mentioned at the several times of Sale.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. TORIN,
Warehouſe-Keeper & Com. Acct.

BOMBAY,
Warehouse & Com. Account's Office,
23d August 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY 28th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
MILITARY STORES,
NEAR THE
TOWN BARRACKs,
Sundry Unserviceable Condemned,
BARRACK STORES,
Belonging to the Honorable Company,

A LIST whereof may be seen at this Office, the lots to be paid for and carried away immediately or resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

J. LIVINGSTON,
Barrack Master.

BOMBAY,
Barrack Master's Office,
21st August 1816.

By Order of the Military Board,
E. H. BELLASIS,
Secretary.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT
MR. MONEY'S HOUSE,
IN RAMPART ROW,
On MONDAY the 26th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

A Variety of handsome Furniture, China, Cut and Plain Glass-Ware, Liquors, Table Linen, Books, an English Phæton &c. &c. the property of a Gentleman returning to England in the Asia.

The whole may be viewed at any time previously to the day of Sale.

Bombay, 24st August 1816.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that, on this day the 24th Instant, he will sell, by auction, at his Rooms, in Meadows Street, sundry Household furniture, Silver, Plated, Glass and Queens ware, two Cambay Carpets &c. &c. the whole belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Settlement. And also at 12 o'Clock will be put up several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 24th August 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, Monday next, the 26th Instant, being a Hindoo Holiday (Gunnesh Chouth) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. WEDDERBURN,
Sub Treaſurer.

General Treasury,
24th August 1816.

STRAYED,

A Small Black and Tan-Coloured Terrier Dog with Cropped Ears and Tail—Answers to the names of Chance and Pincher,—any person having found the said Dog is requested to return him to Mr. TROTTER the Owner.

Bombay, 23d August 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON SATURDAY the 31st Instant will be exposed to Sale by Public Auction at the House of Doctor STEUART near Mazagon, some useful Household Furniture, Carriages and Horses, a considerable quantity of Old Madeira in Bottles which may be viewed on the Premises any day after Monday next until the Sale.—Bombay, August 23d 1816.

જાહેર•ખબર

આવતા•શનીશર•વારને•દીને•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આએ•મહીનાનીએ•જાહેર•લીલાંઉ•કરીને•વેચશે•મજગાંમમાં•દાકટર•ઇશટોઅરટનાં•ગારમે•કાંઇએક•કાંમનો•ગેહરનો•શામાંન•તથા•ગારીઓ•તથા•ગોરા—બીજુ•એજ•ગાનોએક•જથો•જુનો•મદીરાનો•દારૂ•બાટલીઓમાંછે•એ બધી•જનશે•આવતા•શોમવારથી•તે•લીલાંઉનાં•દારા•શુધી•એ•જગા•ઉપર•દેખારશે—તા• ૨૩ મી•આગાશટ ૧૮૧૬

श्री

मशीरदेघन

छेजीेस्नघगापनघघडामठन ईष्टुपडं याचेघजीभनपजी ताजीहे ३१ मघजिमजीचिघडेघम्रप मसनपीमष्ठमईष्मीतेमम्रमीम घञचेभास्नन गाड्या पघोंडेघणी घकतजीनीमघीञरामघ स्नठउम छेघळेतेज्याभपाघपज्ञाभ घभापेतनठनळेमचीपजीळेते भोमपञपाज्ञीनतेष्मपचेज्ञेमळळेतें पाघपे ताजीहे २३ घगस्त भन १८१६ ईंग्रजी

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Ship SUNBURY, Capt. JOHN ROSH will sail, about the 6th Proximo for Madras and Bengal, applications for Freight, to be made at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 23d August 1816.

Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia.

IN QUARTO.

GENTLEMEN desirous of possessing a Copy of his work on terms presumed to be advantageous, are requested to apply at the Courier Office where full particulars may be learned. Its completion in 40 Volumes is expected in the spring of 1817. On this great and splendid Publication the proprietors have already expended, two hundred thousand Pounds. Upwards of 1000 Plates will be given with the work.

By ORDER of the COURT of the RECORDER of BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, there is in my hands a considerable sum under the controul of the Court, belonging to Suitors and others, and the Court being desirous that, until some permanent arrangement can be made, the Monies aforesaid may be placed out at Interest in the most secure manner for the benefit of those who may be eventually interested therein: I am ordered to invite and receive Tenders from all persons who may be willing to receive at Interest the Monies aforesaid, and also such other sums as the Court may from time to time direct to be placed out at Interest, or any part thereof, Depositing in the custody of the Court, an equal amount in value of Government Securities. The Tenders to specify what rate of Interest, such persons will allow for the same, and what notice of repayment they will require.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder,
J. KAYE,
Accountant General to the Recorder's Court.

BOMBAY,
23d AUGUST 1816.

શ્રી•રીકાડર•કોરટનાં•હોકંમથી ખબર•હાથી•આપીએછે

કેટલાએક•રૂપીઆ•માહારા•હાથમાંછે•કોરટનાં•કામ•બાબતનાં•એ•રૂપીઆ•જે•શાહેબો•કોરટ•મધે•કજીઆ•લડેછે•તે•લોકોનાં•તથા•બીજા•લોકોનાંછે•તે•શાહુ•કોરટની•ખુશીછેજે•તે•રૂપીઆની•કંઇ•શારી•તદબીર•કરી•જોઇએ•ઇઆને•તે•રૂપીઆ•શારા•શાહુકારનાં•હાથમો•વાજે•આપવાને•જે•લોકો•એ•રૂપીઆમો•શરીકછે•તે•લોનોનાં•નફાને•વાશતે•તે•શાહુ•મહને•હોકંમછે•જે•પરપોજલ•લેઉ•જે•કોઇ•રૂપીઆ•વાજે•લેવાને•ખુશી•હોએતો•બીજા•રૂપીઆ•જે•વખતે•કોરટ•હોકંમ•કરે•તે•ધણીને•તાંહાં•ભરાએ•ઇઆને•હંમેશ•રૂપીઆ•જે•વખતે•મોકલે•તે•વખતે•તે•ધણીને•તાંહાં•વાજોગા•રાખે•નહીતો•શરકારની•નોટ•જેકાંઇ•કોરટનાં•તાબામો•આવે•તે•પરપોજલ•મધે•લખે•જે•આટલા•ટકાનુ•વાજ•આપીશુ•ને•પાછા•રૂપીઆ•ભરવાની•ખબર•કેટલી•મુદતમો•જોઇએ•ઇઆને•રૂપીઆ•પાછા•માંગે•તે•કેટલી•મુદતમો•ભરે *

તા• ૨૩ મી•આગાશટ ૧૮૧૬

Publishsd by Order of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder,
J. KAYE,
Accountant General to the Recorder's Court.

BOMBAY,
23d AUGUST 1816.

श्री

छंषञघष्जीम्रडरम्रेठ याचेघह्निपस्ननष्याघार हघन छेतीषेम्रेडताचेघह्निघरकजमम स्नझेघलातपजीगेंरयाचाळेपष घकतमस्नघळेत्याभम्रेडतच्याघतघछेतषेत्याळेपमचाम्रजी हचीतठज्ञपघेईलोळंळेततोळेपष चागष्पषेनीत्याळेपञतभमंघ ठपीतातत्याचेषफ्यामजीताघ्याळिठपपम्ठपुनभठरकळेपषपघपाजी ळेपषपीताचेपहेतीघ्याळि ठपपयामजीताम्रेडतघरमजीतीष तोपत्याळीषम्रीतीळेपषघ्याळी घ्यापयाभपत्याळेपमतभमम्रजी घंडम्रेडताचेताघ्यातघमत ठपवेम्ठपुषम्रेणीज्ञणीळभनीष्त्या पारळीनळनपीमष्स्नगुनघ्यापे म्ठगुनम्रेडताचीघम्ठभ घञमघठघळेपतेम्रेपतेघञषेघ्याष छतीषतोघरपळेपष ळनतघ्यापयाभस्याभम्रळेमेजीभ ज्ञापीम्रगेष्ती प्रपोषष्मघेष्याघपी ताजीहे २३ घगस्त भनं १८१६.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder,
J. KAYE,
Accountant General to the Recorder's Court.

BOMBAY,
23d AUGUST 1816.

This day is Published,
IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO:

LILAWATI:

OR
A TREATISE
ON
Arithmetic
AND
GEOMETRY,
BY
BHASCARA ACHARYA.

Translated From
THE ORIGINAL SANSCRIT,
BY
JOHN TAYLOR, *M. D.*
OF THE HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Bombay, 17th August 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, in consequence of the decease of MR. HENRY FAWCETT, *and the retirement of* MR. P. C. BRUCE *and* MR. GEORGE SIMSON *from the Firm of* BRUCE, FAWCETT *and* CO. *the Partnership, hitherto subsisting between them and* MESSRS JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD *and* ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON, *has been dissolved, by mutual consent, and that the business of the above Establishment, will, in future, be conducted by the remaining partners* (MESSRS. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD, *and* STEPHENSON) *under the Firm of*

Remington, Crawford and Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1816.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing, by Subscription,

THE DESÂTÎR,

WITH THE
ANCIENT PERSIAN TRANSLATION & COMMENTARY,
AND
A GLOSSARY
OF THE ANCIENT PERSIAN WORDS,
BY
MULLA FIRUZ BIN MULLA KAUS,
To which will be added
AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

THE Desâ'ir is one of the most singular Books that has appeared in the East. It professes to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian Prophets being fifteen in number, from the time of Mahâbâd to the time of the fifth Sâssân. of whom Zerdusht, whom following the Greeks we call Zoroaster, was the thirteent., and the fifth Saſsan the last. This Saſsan lived in the time Khusrow Parvez who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, and died only nine years before the destruction of the antient Persian Monarchy. The writings of these fifteen Prophets are in a tongue of which no other vestige appears to remain, and which would have been unintelligible without the assistance of the antient Persian translation: It is quite a different language from the Zend, the Pehlevi and the Deri, the most celebrated of the Dialects of antient Persia. The old Persian translation profeſses to have been made by the fifth Saſsan, who has added a commentary in which ſome difficulties of the original text are expounded.

This work, though known to have existed as late as the time of Shah Jehan, had eluded the search of the curious in oriental history and antiquities, in latter times. The copy from which the preſent edition will be published, was discovered by the Editor at Ispahan about forty four years ago, when travelling in Persia for the purpoſe of making ſome investigations regarding the history of the early Persians, and particularly in search of materials for settling the disputes which prevailed among the Parsis of India regarding the antient Persian Months, the differences of opinion regarding which had produced a schism at Surat. The Editor is not aware of the existence of any other copy of this work. It is however cited by Behram Ferhad, the author of the Shiristâny-charcheman, who lived in the age of the Emperor Akbar and of his Son Jehângîr. Indeed Behram Ferhâd, who was a Parsi, followed the doctrines of the Desâtîr. It is often cited by Haſsan Burhan Tebrizi, the author of the Barhâne-kataa, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian language, who lived in the age of Shah Jehan, and who often quotes the Desâtîr as his authority for words in the old Persian. Mir Zulfekar Ali, who ſeems to have been the author of the celebrated work entitled the Dabistân, which contains the history of the different religions of Asia, takes the Desâtîr as his guide in the account which he gives of the antient Persian religion; and it is remarkable that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Desâtîr, appears to have been singularly struck with the details borrowed from it, and in his Sixth Discourſe, speaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the history o antient times.

The Editor has been encouraged to publish the preſent work, at the reiterated desire of many Engliſh Gentlemen of the first eminence and rank in India. He may in particular, mention the names of the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, who employed many of his hours with the Editor, in making a translation of the work which he intended to have publiſhed, and in which he had made considerable progreſs when his death interrupted the undertaking; and of General Sir John Malcolm, who, in a letter lately received by the Editor, encourages him to proceed with the propoſed publication, and who in his History of Persia, mentions the Deſâtîr, as a work of singular curiosity.

The Editor has bestowed many years of his life in the search of ſuch monuments, as can illustrate the history, language, and opinions of the Ancient Persians, his ancestors. He has from a long familiarity with the stile of the work, and with the chain of Philoſophical Doctrines which it contains, been able, as he hopes, to correct many of the errors of the text, and to illustrate ſeveral of the peculiar opinions in the work. The Gloſsary is the labour of many years and of very extensive reading, and can hardly fail to be acceptable to thoſe who make the language of Persia their study.

Whatever may be the reſult of the Editor's labours, he feels a conſciouſneſs that he has done whatever industry and diligence can effect, to make it worthy of the attention of the learned.

An Engliſh Translation and Preface will accompany the work.

The work will be publiſhed in two Volumes, 8vo. and it is expected that the Price will not exceed Rupees Thirty-five (35.)

	Copies
By the Government of Bombay,	100
The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	3
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta,	3
Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B.	2
he Literary Society of Bombay,	
Recorder Sir A. Anstruther,	3
Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, (Poona)	5
Lieut. Henry Pottinger,	1
Major John Ford,	1
Capt. John Briggs,	1
Mr. Brown,	2
Mr. Elphinston,	1
The Rev. Archdeacon Barnes,	3
O. Woodhouse,	2
F. Warden,	2
S. Babington,	2
R. Steuart,	1
Wm. Erskine,	3
R. T. Goodwin,	2
L. Aſhburner,	1
Captain Harvey,	1
John Stewart,	5
John Wedderburn,	4
Mr. Henderſon,	1
Mahomed Allly Khawn.	2
Revd. N. Wade,	1
J. Taylor,	1
Capt. John Stewart	1
Richard Torin,	1
R. E. Stephenſon,	1
The Reverend J. Carr,	1
Lieut. Jonathan Michie,	1
William Bruce,	1
Henry Willock,	1
Alexander Bell,	1
John Morris,	1
Charles Keith Elphinstone,	1
Pestonjee Cawasjee,	1
Hirjee Nowrojee,	1
J. R. Reid,	1
D. Malcolm,	1
—— Malcolm,	1
Sir R. D. Faria,	1
R. Kempt,	1
William Boyce,	1
Bolchojee Merjee,	1
Lieut. J. W. Graham,	1
Col. James Lithgow,	1
Lieut. John Rees Hughes,	1
Profeſsor Macbride of Oxford,	2

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of this Paper or by Mulla Firuz, in Agari Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAHOMED GHYAS-UD-DEEN, a respectable and learned Inhabitant of Bombay, has now in the Press, by Subscription, a description of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Persian Language, giving a succinct account of every remarkable place, both public and private; and every thing connected with its topographical nature.

The work will be written in a pure and easy style, and while it gives Geographical knowledge, will assist the Persian Student; and it is presumed, will not be deemed in that respect unworthy the attention of the learned.

The price of Subscription will be only 5 Rupees.

The merit of this curious and interesting work, might justly demand a higher valuation, were the Editor actuated by other motives; but he is solely induced to publish this, through the desire of contributing his small share of labour, to the service of the Public, and to disseminate knowledge in general, a duty incumbent on every one within his respective sphere as intimated by the Poet Sâdi in this distich.

فضل وهنر ضایع است تا ننمایند

عود برآتش نهند و مشک بسایند

Corresponding to this Latin Apothegm of Horace—"*Paulum sepultæ distat, Inertiæ celata virtus.*"

	Copies.
William Erskine Eſq.	3
J Farish Eſq	1
Robert G Morris Eſq	1
S Babington Eſq	1
J Taylor Eſq.	1
Captain George F. Saddlier	1
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S. Sligh Eſq	1
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Fakee Mahomed	1
Cajee Goolam Hooſsain	1
Sadooden Shackally Coor	1
Mahomed abdulla	1
Cajee Nejmoodeen	1
Mahomed Ebram Dowba	1
Balla Nowlakbie	1
Ruttonjee Bomonjee	2
Kee Khusroo Sorabjee	1
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Dosabhoy Jamſetjee	1
Ardasier Byramjee	1
Cursetjee Manockjee	1
Fareadoon Murjan	1
Jeejeebhoy Byramjee	1
Meya Fareez,	1

Bombay, 17th August 1816.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1816.

His Majesty's Sloop Bacchus, Captain William Hill, arrived at Madras on the 10th instant, having left Portsmouth on the 23d of April; This vessel of course brings no additional news from Europe.

We are still unable to announce the arrival either of the Orpheus or Mulgrave Castle the only two vessels which we have any reason to expect from England for some time to come.

We understand that H. M. Ship Challenger and two of the Honorable Company's Cruizers (the Mercury and Vestal) will probably sail this day for the Red Sea.

We, last week, announced the high opinion of the noble Visitor of the College of Fort William on that singular and interesting work, the Desâtîr, now publishing by subscription at this Presidency; to our notification of that Literary work, we have now to add that of the translation from the original Sanscrit of the Lilawati, a treatise on Arithmetic and Geometry by Dr. Taylor of this Establishment. "The Lilawati exhibits a regular, well connected, and considering the period in which it was written, (early in the 12th century) a profound system of Arithmetic; and also contains many useful propositions in Geometry and mensuration; it is the first work which is studied by Hindu Astronomers, or rather Astrologers, the rules are written in verse in a very concise and even ellipstical style, and possess in no slight degree, the characteristic obscurity of Sanscrit compositions on science and philosophy"

By direction of the Emperor Acbar, it was translated into Persian in 1587 by Fyzi, the mother of Abu Fazil, the Emperor's Secretary. Dr. Taylor procured a copy of this version from the learned Mulla Firoze, and also examined a translation into the language of Marwar in the possession of William Erskine Esq.

The object of the translation is proposed to be "to furnish an authentic document by exhibiting, not only the actual degree of mathematical knowledge possessed by the Hindus in the 12th century, but also by shewing their modes and principles of operation, may lead to a fair conclusion regarding their pretensions to originality in this department of science". And we hope that the several valuable and curious works, which Dr. Taylor says he has received from Poona, will throw much light on this subject, and on the general state of Astronomy and Mathematics among the Hindus.

"When it is considered that a translation of the present work has been long a desideratum, and that an unsuccessful attempt to translate it was made by that excellent Mathematician Mr. Burrow, it will readily be supposed that considerable dificulties must have occurred in the course of this undertaking. The translator, however, had the good fortune to obtain three commentaries, from which he derived considerable assistance, as also from the illustrations afforded through the kindness of Lieutenants Macleod and Tate. The printing of this work was untaken at the expence of the Literary Society of Bombay, and we have no doubt will prove exceedingly acceptab[illegible]d interesting to the learned in Euro[illegible]

The selection of the work, and the stile of its execution are equally creditable to the judgment and learning of Dr. Taylor. The work itself has been pronounced by one in England, richly gifted with all the Mathematical knowledge of the age, to be perhaps the most curious, scientific remain that now exists on the face of the earth. We confess that we feel some pride *that the first work on science ever*

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

translated from the original Sanscrit, should have appeared at this Presidency and from this Press. The work has long been eagerly expected, and is equally honourable to the author and to those under whose auspices it appears.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.]—Ship Sunbury—Captain John Fosh from Calcutta.

Sailed.]—Ship Partridge Free Trader, Captain John Anderson to England.

Sailed.]—The H. C. Ship Marquis of Ely—Captain James Dalrymple to China.

Arrival.]—Lieutenant T. E Baynes 2d Bat. 4th Regt.

BOMBAY.

Death.]—On the 21st instant, at half past two o'clock in the Morning, PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, the well known and very respectable Parsee Merchant paid the great debt of nature, after having just completed his fifty eighth year.

He had, for some time, lingered under a very painful and depressing illness, which he bore with great fortitude, cheering his family and friends with the hopes of his recovery to the last. A few hours, however, before his dissolution, he became sensible of the near approach of death; and in the full possession of his faculties, prepared his surrounding relatives for the awful separation that was about to take place, with a composure and resignation worthy of the most enlightened philosophy, exalted and refined by the most perfect reliance on the wisdom and goodness of God.

He addressed them with great affection, and with all that strength, clearness, and precision of language, for which he was held in so much estimation through life. He told them that he felt his hour was come, and that as such was the will of the high Providence that watched over them, he submitted himself to his gracious dispensations.—That death was the last tribute to be paid in this world—The universal lot of human nature, And that as it must be paid sooner or later, when God determined the time, it is the duty of man to submit without further struggle, and to prepare himself for an event which he cannot delay. That as he felt all hopes of recovery were vain, he gave up, as far as man can be supposed to do, the very wish to live; and conjured his friends to imitate him in that resignation which was now his greatest comfort. He desired them to look back on the part he had so long played in life, that if they were satisfied he had conducted himself well, his memory would remain to them as a consolation after he was gone, and that instead of lamenting, they ought rather to give thanks to the Almighty for the prosperity with which he had been crowned, and for the powerful friends by whom he and they were supported both in India and in England. That, the same line of conduct which first obtained those blessings would preserve them; and that he had nothing left to wish for in this world but a long continuance of that prosperity, which God had been pleased to shew his family, before he took him to himself.

Such was the piety, such the resignation, and such the dignified morality of this dying believer in the religion of Zoroaster. His loss has not been confined to his family and friends; It is felt by the natives of every description. His wealth and his knowledge gave him great powers; And he was liberal of both without ostentation. From the earliest period of his life he was trained up in mercantile pursuits; And of all the Asiatics we have ever known, he was eminently the best acquainted with our language, our customs & our laws This enabled him to adjust many disputes among the rich, which might have involved them in ruin, And to relieve many of the poor from that pride of oppression, which is so generally connected with the aristocracy of mere wealth. As the representative of successful industry, wealth indeed cannot be too much respected; but how many accomplishments and how many virtues are required, to refine it into that respectability, which can only result from a proper use of the power which it bestows.

He was possessed of a very noble figure, an admirable address, and a copious flow of language. No man could possibly present himself in a more dignified or prepossessing manner; and the impression he made from such natural advantages, was uniformly supported by the resources of a sound judgement, and a great variety and extent of information.

From the time his fortune first enabled him to lay out money on building even to his last illness, he continued to beautify the town and island of Bombay, with houses and gardens; and he may be truly said to have created that taste for an ornamental disposure of their wealth, by which the Natives of this country have contributed so much to the comforts of the European population. The Gentlemen who have inhabited his numerous and stately houses will bear ample testimony to the liberality with which he uniformly met their wishes, and adopted their suggestions of improvement or even alteration; and the greater part of a very considerable fortune is actually vested in this manner.

The day before his death, we understand, he made and published his last Will and Testament, in which he displayed his usual good sense, and left his affairs in the most orderly arrangement. He adopted his eldest Grandson [illegible]abhoy as his own Son according to the custom of his nation; but left his very handsome fortune to be enjoyed equally by both his grandsons, the children of a beloved daughter, whose early loss he lamented as the greatest misfortune he had met with in life. She married Nowrojee, the eldest Son of Jamsetjee Bomanjee our venerable naval architect, and head of the Wadia family—A family, which whether we consider them as British subjects, British merchants, or British architects; have largely contributed to the prosperity and strength of the British Empire in India.

Madrus Intelligence.

AUGUST 10th.

Yesterday morning arrived His Majesty's Ship Magicienne, Captain Purvis, bearing the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Richard King K. C. B. Commander in Chief, of his Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies. The Flag Ship was saluted by the Garrison on coming to an anchor, and immediately the Town Major of Fort St. George, proceeded on board to compliment his Excellency, in the name of the Right Honorable the Governor, on his arrival in these Seas, and to take his Excellency's pleasure, in regard to his landing.

His Excellency the Admiral landed yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, and was received with military honors. A street was formed of the troops agreeably to the Garrison Orders through which his Excellency passed, and immediately proceeded to the Garden of the Right Honorable the Governor.

On Wednesday last, arrived His Majesty's new frigate Amphitrite, Captain Plumridge, from Bombay, last from Trincomallie.

Major General Brown appointed to the Staff of this Presidency landed the same afternoon under a Salute from the Garrison of Fort St. George.

Immediately on the arrival of the Amphitrite a Packet was opened at the General Post Office for the reception of letters to England, which was advertised to be closed yesterday afternoon at five o'clock.

The Honorable Company's Ship Larkins, Captain Dumbleton, will be dispatched from this Port for England, about the fifteenth of next month, and offers an excellent opportunity, to our Subscribers at the out stations, for the transmission of letters.

The private Ship Charles Grant, Captain Moffat, will likewise sail early in the next month, and will take a public Packet.

The China and Bengal Ships are expected to sail for their distined ports in the course of the ensuing week.

Calcutta Intelligence.

30th JULY 1816.

The Kedgeree Report of the 28th announces the arrival in the river of the following ships:

The Brig Suin, Captain [illegible], from the Cape of Good Hope, 5th June.

The Portuguese ship Convains, Captain J. J. De Rosa, from Lisbon, but last from Madras, 20th July.

APRIL 4th

BRIGHTON, APRIL 3.

This morning a dispatch was received at the Pavilion, stating the very gratifying information that the Prince Regent was so far recovered, with respect to the weakness in his feet, as completely to lay aside his crutches.

Prince Leopold of Coburg regularly devotes the early part of the day to study, and the greatest proportion of it to reading, in order that he may become conversant, not only with the English language, but more particularly its history, laws, customs and manners—The Rev. J. S Clarke generally attends his Serene Highness on these occasions. That Prince Leopold should not be diverted from his present application is assigned as an important reason for his Serene Highness deferring his introduction at the Drawing-room to-morrow.

By the 10 ANNE, c. 4. all the issue of the Princess SOPHIA are to take rank next before the Archbishop of CANTERBURY—By which, undoubtedly, the issue of the Duke of GLOUCESTER would retain the precedence enjoyed by his Royal Highness himself.

According to the usual veneration for royal weddings, several couples in inferior life are preparing for the altar on the 16th, that it may be recorded in future family history, "They were married on the same day with the Princess Charlotte."

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, MARCH 30.—The gout still prevents his Majesty from walking. He did not leave his apartments yesterday.

The Academie Francais assembled yesterday for the first time since the new organization of the Institute—The Duke of Richelieu was chosen President, and M. Fontanes, Vice-President. Before the 15th April the Academy will proceed to elect for the places to be filled up.

The Duke of Otranto has finally left Dresden He arrived in the beginning of the present month at Prague, where he has offered 80,000 florins in specie for a hotel. The owner asks 90,000.

PARIS, MARCH 31.—The Austrian troops are to quit the town and fortress of Alexandria for Pavia.

A merchant of Metz has been arrested for introducing into France several numbers of a foreign Gazette; they were found in a carriage coming from Luxemburg. Cardinal Maury left the Castle of St. Angelo on the 20th March for a monastery.

A person bearing the decorations of the Legion of Honour and St. Louis, and who is said to be a General, passed by Troyes on his way to Strasbourg, to be tried by a Council of War.

M. Tovignot, Mayor of Maillis, has been discharged from office, by an order from the Prefect of the Department of Cote d'Or, for making use of discourses which tended to render doubtful the inviolability of the sales of the national domains.

BARCELONA, MARCH 18.—The Captain General Castanos has published an Edict, in which he threatens the most severe and summary measures towards those who infest the Province of Catalonia, by the commission of robberies and other excesses. A battalion of light troops is to be employed solely in the pursuit of them, and are to be at the order of any of the Magistrates. These marauders seem to have been a most dreadful scourge in that neighbourhood.

French Funds—5 per Cents, 58 f. 90 c.—Bank Actions, 1057 f. 50 c.

APRIL 12. 1816.

The Emperor has given a Russian Regiment of Hussars to his brother in law, the Prince of Orange.

Hanover, April 2.—We hear that the following extraordinary, almost incredible tragic event, lately happened in a Hanoverian country town:—

A mother of three little children threatened one of them, in the presence of the other, in a joking manner, to cut off its nose for some naughty trick which it had got a habit of. Soon after she was busy down stairs in bathing the youngest child, who was ill, but hastened up stairs on hearing a dreadful cry in the upper part of the house, and met on the stairs the eldest child, who tells her he has executed the threatned punishment upon the other child, who had again been guilty of the same trick In her anger she pushes the child so that he falls down the stairs, finds the maimed child swimming in its blood in the agonies of death, rushes down stairs again, finds the other child lifeless at the foot of the stairs, totters into the bathing room, finds the youngest child suffocated in the bath, and hangs herself shortly after in the extremity of despair.—Hamburgh Correspondent, April 5.

THE FATAL MISCARRIAGE!

Dialogue between MRS. G—FF—RD. *the Washerwoman, and* OLD NURSE R—SE, *at the A———y.*

MRS. G.—Nurse, how's Madam CR—K—R?—I hear much dejected—
NURSE R—Poor thing! she's as well, Ma'am, *as can be expected.*
MRS. G.—Pray, what was the cause on't?
NURSE R.————Oh! Lord, Ma'am, a *fright,*
That she took coming home from *St. S.*——n's one night:
I ne'er shall forget, as she enter'd the room,
How she turn'd pale and trembled at sight of the *Broom*—
O Nurse! she exclaim'd, as she gave it a push,
For heav'n's sake, remove it—I *can't stand the brush!*
MRS. G.—Alas! the poor Lady—I pity her pain—
Of all Jobs the worst Job's to *labour in vain!*

DANGEROUS STATE OF JOHN BULL, ESQUIRE.

We regret to state, that this venerable gentleman lies dangerously ill at his seat of St. Stephen's, where several consultations on his case have taken place, his friends having lost their confidence in his physician, Dr. Poz Zlereigh. The first consultation was occasioned by his nurse (an old woman, called Mother Nicholas) wishing to try a profuse hemmorhage, which Mr. Bull had annually endured for some time, and which he at last determined no longer to submit to. Dr. P. imputed this entirely to an ignorant impatience of phlebotomy on the part of his patient, and with the help of Mother N. was on the point of letting blood, when Mr. Bull lustily roaring out, alarmed his friends, who insisted on a consultation before they proceeded, which ended in a decision against the measure. This disappointment a little humbled Dr. P. and the old woman actually cried with vexation. The apothecary, Mr. Crockery (a reduced navy surgeon) is, we understand, in disgrace, having been detected in an attempt to stick leeches on Mr. Bull's fundamental part while he was asleep.

It is wonderful how long Mr. B. has borne the ignorance and presumption of these empirical pretenders to science, who, instead of prescribing or considering their patient's case at these consultations, have done nothing but accuse the other physicians, who handsomely volunteered their services, of taking too many fees during their former practice, while the only medical man whom Dr. P has any respect for, is one Banquo, a whining canting quack, who has never had more than one patient of his own, and that only for a Corpse, notwithstanding his advertisements and puffs, in order to obtain practice in the West of England.

The public may depend on this statement being correct: they may also be assured, though Dr. P. still nominally retains the situation of Mr. B.'s principal physician, he is obliged to concede considerably to the professional abilities of Dr. Tierney, backed as they are, by the opinion of many country practitioners; they will also learn with pleasure, that Sir George Rattender (physician extraordinary to the Admiralty), is in constant attendance during the present alarming symptoms, to administer a syringe, if necessary, or perform any other duty which Dr. P. may require of him. The whole mistake of the physicians appears to have been in violently bleeding the old gentleman for a Plethora, at the time he was gradually declining in a confirmed Atrophy. We yet trust, therefore, that by better advice and treatment, his constitution, naturally good, may (though much exhausted and reduced) be again permanently restored to its former vigour.

LONDON APRIL 2, 1816.

PARIS, MARCH 28th.

Frequent conferences between the foreign Ministers, presided by the Duke of Wellington, have lately been held upon the subject of the affairs in this country. The two Royalist parties, consisting of the French Ministry on the one hand, and of the leading men of the majority of the House of Deputies on the other, have been actively intriguing with this representative Council of Sovereigns, for the purpose of obtaining a resolution favourable to their respective views. Ministers urge the virtue of the Constitutional Charter, of which they read a page every day, while the majority urge their numerical force, as expressive of the sense of the nation, and as enabling them to proceed in thwarting the operations of Government, which have been totally suspended for some time. They set forth their declaration of principles, (which was a few days since officially submitted to the Duke) as exhibiting the only system of politics which can give stability to the restoration. Placed in this dilemma, the Ministers of the Allied Powers are stated to have come to a resolution not to interfere between the contending parties, or in other terms, to try the experiment of suffering the stronger, or the Ultra-Royalist party, to prevail.—In consequence of this, lists of a new administration are again handed about in the political circles; they do not materially vary from those which I some time since transmitted to you: the Russian influence gives way, M. de Richelieu retiring, and yielding his place to Clarke, who, among those of revolutionary origin, is the only Minister maintained. This resolution of the Allied Cabinet is interpreted by some, as taken with a design of suffering matters to come, by the violence of the ruling party, to such a crisis as may justify the interposition of the Allies, and the execution on their part of a plan long since in agitation, of removing the reigning family from all authority, but it is thought the two great powers of Austria and Russia, are not agreed as to the result.

The Commission of the Budget, by their persevering opposition to Ministers, have deprived them of disposable funds to the amount of 202 millions. This deficiency of one fourth of the Budget (800 millions) is cruelly perplexing to Ministers, and if prompt and efficient measures are not resorted to in the financial department, a complete suspension of payments, if not a public bankruptcy, must ensue; there are not a hundred thousand livres in the Treasury at this moment. It is remarked that the Minister of Finances, M. Corvetto, has not appeared in the Chamber of Deputies for these three days, by which he would seem to give up all further contention with the Commission, and await the appointment of a successor to his office.

A circumstance which has given not a little disgust at the Thuilleries, is that the Austrian Minister, the Baron de Vincent, has within these few days, officially notified to the Court, that the consort of Napoleon, Marie Louise, is, in all diplomatic relations, to retain the title of Majesty, and be thus addressed, though only Archduchess of Parma. She is at this moment repairing to her new dominions, with her son. A Proclamation, addressed to the French nation in her name, as empress of France, has been circulated here, and sought for with much eagerness by the military. Its authenticity is of course very questionable. Indeed, we believe it is a French fabrication.

Lady Wilson arrived early this morning. The Procureur-General has not yet drawn up the charge which, in common course, he should have done a week ago. It is not supposed, however, that he will now venture to make it stronger than the arrêt of the Council of Accusation warranted. The trial cannot take place before the 15th of April.

Count Sierakowsky, who was preparing for his departure, applied for leave to visit his friends in La Force, before he quitted Paris. This permission was peremptorily refused, as well as the restitution of his papers; and this morning he was, in consequence, ordered to quit Paris in 24 hours.

Those who imagine they are doing the country a service by recommending non importation plans, which tend to raise the price of provisions, proceed on the absurd idea that Great Britain may become a country of "all sellers and no buyers;" that we may adopt the principles of Bonaparte's "continental system," in excluding all foreign produce—that we may go on with a taxation which must make our manufactures and produce the dearest in the world, and yet find purchasers abroad for all that we choose to export. We may rely on it, we shall have no foreign trade unless our manufactures can rival our continental neighbours in the prices of their articles, which they never can if taxation is to operate to advance the necessaries of life.

New York, Feb. 20.—British Convention.—By our Congressional proceedings it will be seen, that the Senate and House of Representatives are at issue upon the passage of a law to give this Convention the operation that was intended. This disagreement of the two Houses, if persisted in, places the nation in a very novel situation. A Treaty has been made and ratified by both parties, and nevertheless it cannot go into effect, to benefit one of the contracting parties, according to its stipulations.

The Treaty was ratified by the Prince Regent soon after it was signed, and shortly afterwards the discriminating duties ceased in England, and our ships were admitted upon the same terms as British ships, according to one of the articles; this was about four or five months since. On our part this article remains unexecuted, & British ships at this day continue to pay the discriminating duties and tonnage, and if the two branches of the legislature adhere to their determinations, it must so remain, for we understand the Secretary of the Treasury will give no instructions to the Collectors touching this subject, until the Senate and House of Representatives have passed a law repealing the act imposing the discriminating duties and tonnage.

PARIS, March 27.

I ſubmit to you the following facts that the British public, ſo intereſted in the affairs of this country, may be duly acquainted with the proceedings of the preſent Miniſtry and thoſe of its agents in the departments.

M. Carnot, a nephew of the celebrated patriot and Miniſter of that name, was lately arreſted here upon a ſuſpicion of entertaining opinions unfavourable to the preſent Government.—A couple of moutons * were ſucceſsively introduced into the place of his confinement for the purpoſe of ſeducing him into an avowal of his political opinions, but the endeavours of theſe gentlemen proving ineffectual, and the ſtricteſt inveſtigation of his conduct not giving riſe to the ſhadow of a charge againſt him, he was at length, after three weeks impriſonment, ſet at liberty at the earneſt ſolicitation of his friends.

A purchaſer of national property lately received a viſit from a returned emigrant, the original owner of his eſtate, who, without any ceremony, or any offers of indemnity, claimed its reſtitution—the purchaſer reſiſted the claim, and defied the threats with which it was accompanied, ſtating that he could no more part with his property, legally and fairly acquired, and immenſely improved, than he would part with his life. In conſequence of this refuſal, and the reſolute tone with which it was perſiſted in, the emigrant applied to the Miniſter of Police, who, by virtue of the loi des ſuſpects, immediately iſſued an order of exile for this refractory purchaſer to repair to Verdun, where he is reſiding at this moment, under the ſurveillance of the authorities of the place. The parties are M. Vidame, now Duc de Vaſſe, the emigrant, and General Duterte, the preſent holder of his eſtate.

The inhabitants of Vincennes aſſembled laſt week to take into conſideration the noble conduct of General Dominique, who lately defended the caſtle of that name with ſo much bravery and perſeverance againſt the allied troops. They voted him a ſword of high value as a taken of their gratitude, and agreed to addreſs him a letter expreſſive of the ſenſe they entertained of his patriotic conduct. This meeting and reſolution gave ſuch umbrage to the Court, that the Notaire of the place, with the Mayor and his deputy, were called up but the other day before the Prefect of Police, ſeverely reprimanded and deprived all three of their offices.

On aſcending his throne, the preſent King ſwore to maintain the Legion of Honour, reſerving to himſelf the choice of a new colour, and a new decoration. The red colour, however, has hitherto remained unchanged, the eagle alone being replaced by the Portrait of Henry the Fourth. As deciſive meaſures are now deemed ſeaſonable, an Ordonnance is at this moment preparing to aboliſh the inſtitution altogether, and to announce the creation of a new order in its ſtead. None but the pure of the preſent legion will be admitted into this order, other members being excluded from it, by not receiving notice of a freſh appointment. The colour will be a bright apple green inſtead of the red, reſerved in future ſolely for the favourite Order of St. Louis.

A law is alſo in preparation to authorize the ſeizure of the property of the perſons included in the proſcribed liſt of the 24th July. This law may afterwards admit of an extenſion to that of other obnoxious individuals. The word confiſcation is avoided, that this new infraction of the Charter may be leſs manifeſt, ſeizure may appear in the light of ſequeſtration.

Lyons is not in a ſtate of inſurrection; but the minds of the people are in a great ferment. This city is deſcribed in the French Papers as enjoying profound tranquility, it muſt be admitted that due precautions are employed to maintain that tranquillity. Several pieces of cannon are placed before the door of the Governor's hotel, M. de Damas, and a piquet of cavalry is there conſtantly on duty. It is a ſingular fact that the tri coloured flag is found waving every morning inſtead of the white one, on the Town Houſe, without its having been poſſible hitherto to diſcover the authors of this provocative to rebellion.

The moſt remarkable fact attending the diſturbances which have lately taken place in different ports of France, is the conſtant refuſal of the national and departmental guards to take any active part in ſupport of the Royal Authorities againſt the people. This refuſal lately occurred at Ville Franche, a place in the neighbourhood of Lyons, where the Officers of Government attempted to arreſt two individuals, who having come there upon buſineſs, happened to be unprovided with paſſports. To the great joy and amuſement of the people, theſe two men eſcaped from the graſp of the gendarmerie, by croſſing a river, and from the latter being deprived of all means of purſuit by the interference of the public, and by the refuſal of the National Guard to operate in quelling the riotous populace.

At Straſburg this ſame mortification has been experienced by Government. At a late feſtival, an idle report happened to be ſpread of Bonaparte's having landed in Holland. The lower orders of the people, who were at that moment collected in different places of public entertainment, greeted the intelligence with joy, and were loud and general in their ſhouts of Vive l'Empereur! The gendarmerie being inſufficient to quell the diſturbance, the National Guard were called upon, and, as in the former inſtance, denied their aid for the purpoſe in queſtion. Theſe are trifling incidents in themſelves, but may not be ſo in their conſequences. They ſerve to ſhew the diſpoſition of the people, and the impolicy of the Government.

Preparations are ſtill carrying on with great activity in La Vendee, for the reception and defence of the Court, in caſe of commotions occurring in the Eaſt and the North.

Previous to the intended journey of the Princes, emiſſaries have been ſent to explore the ſtate of public opinion in the departments, and to inquire whether the Prefects are ſufficiently active in purſuing the ſyſtem of purification, which is deemed neceſſary to conſolidate the new throne.

General Travor, whoſe trial I announced to you as about to take place at Rennes, received his ſentence of death on Wedneſday laſt. He is ſaid to have obtained a reſpite. This General who, during the late war, for the third time, pacified La Vendee, has at length fallen a victim to his mercileſs perſecuters. His judges were ſelected out of his moſt avowed enemies, Count de Viomenil, General Canuel, and N. d'Autichamp, men whom for theſe laſt twenty years he has been in the habit of meeting in the field, men whom he had fought, defeated, and more than once ſaved from the fate of thoſe taken in arms againſt their country.

The Prefects, it muſt be allowed, vie with each other in zeal and ingenuity in the diſcovery and application of means calculated to conciliate popular favour to the reſtored dynaſty. It may be recollected that there were ſome time ſince commotions at Beaune, provoked by the intemperate conduct of the new Authorities of that town. M. de Tocqueville, lately appointed Prefect of the Department of the Cote d'Or, in which that town is ſituated, commenced his adminiſtrative career by ſingling out one of the richeſt and moſt reſpectable merchants of Beaune, whom he cauſed to appear before him at Dijon, and whom he ſubjected to the folloing meaſure; after informing him that he was aware of his profeſſed opinions hoſtile to the preſent Government, and that he ſuſpected him to be no ſtranger to the recent diſtrubances at Beaune, and that if he liſtened to the well thinking perſons of the department he ſhould put him under immediate arreſt, he added, that he was willing to act with moderation, in order not to affect his mercantile intereſts, and that he would content himſelf with requiring him to ſign a bill of exchonge in favour of Government, to the amount of 30,000 livres, the payment of which would be demanded on the ſlighteſt ſympton of diſturbance manifeſting itſelf in the town of Beaune.

The merchant judged it prudent to ſign the bill, in order to preſerve his liberty, and returned quietly to Beaune, where he may daily expect the payment of the bill to be enforced upon him for, it may be conceived that a very ſlight pretence will be found ſufficient for the purpoſe.

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* Moutons are devoted agents of the Police, whoſe office is, by appearing to participate in the ſuppoſed feelings and opinions of the priſoner, to induce a diſcloſure of his ſecrets, and to reveal them to their employers.

The following curious advertisement from an English paper of the 2d of April has been sent to us for insertion.

Prosecution of Capt. Harrower.—At the British Forum, No. 40, Brewer-street, Golden-square, this evening, the following Question will be discussed, viz.:—"Ought the prosecution instituted by Mr. Giblet against Captain Harrower for bigamy, to be applauded as a just and salutary example in support of the violated laws of his country, or condemned as an ungrateful return for the kindness of a benefactor, and a sacrifice of his daughter's honour to selfish and interested speculation?—Doors open at seven. Chair taken at eight. Admittance one shilling.

FIFTEENTH LOTTERY, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Fourth Day's Drawing.

Thursday, July 25, 1816.

Nos. 3189, 3921 and 3942, Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 66, 3591, 4373, 5017 and 5299, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 65, 168, 332, 487, 892, 1222 1954, 2571, 3063, 3558, 3582, 3959, 4254, 4593, 4644, 5002, 5063, 5278, 5302, and 5412, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Monday, July 29, 1816.

Nos. 106 and 4140, Prizes of 20,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 2498, a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 1053, 1421 and 5029, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 343, 571, 911, 1523, 1558, 2165, 2585, 3143, 3563, 3752, 4957, and 5449, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 403, 1179, 1327, 2162, 2975, 5133, 5138, 5505 and 5632, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

ERRATA.

In the Journal of Rain and Evaporation published in our last Number.

Line 32d For, 2,88 | 8,29
Read, 21,88 | 2,98

For, 4,20 upon the 4th
3,96 upon the 24th
6,95 upon the 24th
5,50 upon the 18th
6,65 upon the 25th
Inch dec.
Read, In July 1816, 4,20 upon the 4th
In July 1815, 3,96 upon the 24th
In July 1814, 6,95 upon the 24th
In July 1813, 5,50 upon the 18th
In July 1812, 6,65 upon the 25th

PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. Horner roſe, for the purpoſe of moving that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the Bank of England. He obſerved, that it was a matter of great convenience that he had been enabled to bring forward the propoſition which he had then to ſubmit to the Houſe before the Bill for continuing the Reſtriction came under diſcuſſion—becauſe it was his opinion, as it had been that of many Gentlemen in the Houſe, that when it was propoſed to renew the reſtrictions on the Bank payments for two years, that their attention ſhould be called in detail, and on a ſpecific motion, to the reaſons why this reſtriction ſhould be continued under the preſent circumſtances; and on what principles, or under what motives, it was adopted as a permanent part of our peace ſyſtem of finance? [Hear!]—This ſurprize which he had felt when he had heard of the propoſition to renew the reſtriction on caſhpayments in time of peace, had been generally felt throughout the Houſe and the country; becauſe if any thing could be collected from the former declarations of Miniſters, and from the enactments themſelves. It was this—that at the end of the war the ſyſtem adopted in time of war ſhould be abandoned, and that we ſhould revert to that ſtate of law and practice, on which alone any ſecure ſyſtem of finance could be founded, and on which alone reliance could be placed, faith in tranſactions between man and man could be reſted. The propoſal to renew the Bank reſtriction, for ſo long a period as two years, had had this effect that he doubted the ſincerity of the profeſſions which had been all along made by the Miniſters, of their diſire to effect the renewal of the Caſh payments. [Hear, hear!]—The profeſſions of the Miniſters had always been, that at the termination of the war the reſtriction ſhould ceaſe. Yet now after the enjoyment of peace in reality, for nearly 12 months, and 6 months after the ratification of the definative treaty, the Houſe was called on as matter of courſe, to continue the reſtriction, not for ſuch a ſhort period as would enable the Bank to make arrangements for the renewal of their payments, but for a period of two years [Hear!]—As this had induced him to doubt the ſincerity of the profeſſions of Miniſters—ſo no doubts remained in his mind as to the profeſſions of the Bank of England. [Hear!]—The Members of that Houſe had been told year after year, till their gravity could no longer bear it, that the reſtriction of their payments in Caſh, was a meaſure of compulſion quite adverſe to their ſyſtem, and wiſhes; and that to pay their notes in gold, in ſilver, was all they deſired. If this reſtriction had been a meaſure of compulſion towards the Bank, never had reſiſtance been more meek. The Members of this Corporation had certainly ſhown ſubmiſſion, and all the paſſive graces of fortitude, in a manner never ſurpaſſed. He ſhould, therefore, take leave henceforward, to think that this Corporation, whatever were their proteſtations, were perfectly content to take their enormous and unwarrantable profits, which aroſe from the reſtriction on their payments and the other meaſures connected with it; becauſe thence had reſulted the ſervitude of the Government to the Bank. He ſhould not then go into the queſtion of the enormous profits which had been made by the Bank, becauſe that ſubject had been already diſcuſſed, and through the ſtatement of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Grenfell) there was on their journals a moſt luminous and incontrovertible ſtatement of ſuch rapacity on the part of a great corporation and ſuch facility on the part of a Government, as was without example in the his hiſtory of European finance. As to his Right Honorable Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) he would do him the juſtice to ſay, that he did not believe he had any ſyſtem of notions on the ſubject. If without inconvenience he could revert to the old ſyſtem, his Right Honorable Friend would be as willing to do it as not—but he thought it much more eaſy and convenient to go on in his old courſe, and to rub over this year and the next, though the country might pay highly for it. This meaſure of renewing the reſtriction for two years, was intimately connected with the financial falicities which were to be afforded the Government by the Bank. He knew any ſuch connection would be diſclaimed; but without putting the Chancellor of the Exchequer under the diſagreeable neceſſity of again denying this connection, he (Mr. H.) ſhould take the liberty of forming his own opinion on the ſubject. He would put it to any man who had looked at the Bank proceedings—at what had paſſed in that Houſe, and the ſtae of the market—whether he could believe that there was not a connection, not only in point of time but in purpoſe—aye, and in contract between the advance to Government and the renewal of the reſtriction for two years? [Hear! Hear!]—He had obſerved by the accounts of the Bank proceedings in the early part of the year, that the firſt notice of the intention of the Government to propoſe the renewal of the reſtriction had been giving, not in Parliament, but at the Bank meeting. [Hear, hear, hear!]—When the ſecond bargain was effected between the Bank and the Government, and the reſtriction was introduced, a riſe took place in the price of Band Stock to the amount, he believed, of near 18 per cent. Was it not extraordinary that the moſt ignorant buyer of Bank Stock ſhould be aware that this Bill was an advantage to that ſpecies of property not to be miſſed? The propoſal to renew the reſtriction act for two years was a moſt extraordinary meaſure, when compared with the extenſion of it at a former period. It was known with what trembling anxiety in 1797 six weeks and ſix weeks had been added to the term of the act; and with what caution in 1802, the Government, ſuſpecting the peace of that year was precarious, had propoſed ſhort extenſions of the reſtriction. Even afte the principle (an ignorant and fatal princrlep he conceived it to be) of making the reſtriction a war meaſure had been adopted, it had always been determined that it ſhould ceaſe

(Continued in the Supplement)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY AUGUST, 24, 1816.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

six months after the conclusion of peace. And last year, when ſurely the peace did not preſent such a proſpect of duration as at preſent, it was only extended to a fixed day (July 5) in the following Seſsion. But now it was to be extended two years without any reason unleſs it was to be underſtood as the price of the loan which the Bank was to advance. The question of the restriction had of late been put on a new ground, by connecting it with the agricultural diſtreſses. But why, if the Bank Restrictions was to be grounded on the agricultural diſtreſs, why was it to be continued for two years? Was not every one more and more convinced every day that the diſtreſs would be a temporary evil; why then was not the restriction of a ſhort duration? Only with a view to the bargain between the Bank and the Treaſury. He knew this would not be avowed, because the Houſe would not sanction the restriction if placed on that ground. He would put it to every independent Gentleman who felt for the country or for his own property, whether he would consent to renew the restriction without any idea of the grounds on which it was defended, and without any security that means ſhould be taken for renewing the payment. And here he ſhould remark an error into which some had fallen reſpecting his opinions, though it could only have happened to those who had paid very little attention to them. He had never said that on any one day the Bank ſhould be opened for payment, but that no time ſhould be lost in giving the country full aſsurance that payments would be renewed, and in taking ſpeedy meaſures that this might be done with safety. The meaſures which had been ſucceſsively propoſed to Parliament were to put off, not only the caſh payments, but the consideration of the means of again bringing them about. He would aſk the Houſe did they not feel some anxiety on this head? Had they felt no evils from the long ſuſpension of caſh payment? Were they sensible of no evils after all that had paſsed in the diſcuſsion of the Agricultural Diſtreſs, during which no one had been hardy enough to deny that a great evil had arisen from the sudden destruction of the artificial prices? [Hear, hear!] Would any man say that there had not been a great change in the value of money? What this was owing to might be diſputed; but, for his own part, he had not the least doubt. From inquiries which he had made, and from the accounts on the table, he was convinced that a greater and more sudden reduction of the circulating medium had never taken place in any country than had taken place since the peace in this country, with the exception of thoſe reductions which had happened in France after the Miſsiſsippi scheme, and after the destruction of the aſsignats. He ſhould not go into the question how this reduction had been effected, though it was a very curious one, and abounded in illustrations of the principles which had been so much diſputed in that House. The reduction of the currency had originated in the previous fall of the prices of agricultural produce. This fall had produced a destruction of the country bank paper to an extent which would not have been thought poſsible without more ruin than had enſued. The Bank of England had also reduced its iſsues; as appeared by the accounts recently presented, the average amount of their currency was not, during the last year, more than between 25 and 26 millions; while two years ago it had been nearer 29 millions, and at one time even amounted to 31 millions. But without looking to the diminution of the Bank of England paper, the reduction of the country paper was enough to account for the fall which had taken place. Another evil which had reſulted from the state of the currency, which he had foreseen and predicted, but which had been deemed visionary, was, that during the war we had borrowed money, which was then of small value; and we were now obliged to pay it at a high value. This was the most formidable evil which threatened our finances, and though he had too high an opinion of the resources of the country, and of the wisdom of the Government, to despair, he was appalled when he considered the immenſe amounts of the interest of the debt contracted in that artificial currency compared with the produce of the taxes. Theſe were the two grand inconveniencies which had reſulted and it was to be remembered, that the great difference during the former discussions on theſe ſubjects, was not so much in the theoretrical as in the practical question. The late Ministers, Mr. Perceval, who had no general principal on the ſubject, thought that to revert to cash payments in time of war would be so difficult that it was not worth the hazard. He (Mr. H.) though he thought that the renewal of the cash payments was a matter which required caution and preparation, thought that the true policy was to meet the difficulty at once, and that it was a fallacy pregnant with evil to ſuppose that any lasting benefit could be derived from so factitious a state of the currency. The event had decided the question, but turning from theſe reſults and looking forward to the operation of this restriction in time of peace, it would leave us without any known or certain standard of money to regulate the transactions, not only between the public and its creditors, but between individuals. The currency which was to prevail was not only uncertain but cruel and just in its operation at one time upon thoſe whoſe income was fixed in money, and to all creditors—at another time, when by ſome accident it was diminiſhed in amount, to all debtors. Was not this an evil ſufficient to attract the attention of a wise, a benevolent, and prudent Government? [Hear!]—If they looked at the Agricultural interest, was not a fluctuation of prices the greatest of evils to the former? For supposing prices were fixed and steady it was indifferent to him what was the standard? [Hear, hear! Perſons who were aware of the importance of this ſubject must be ſurely anxious to know whether there were any imperative reaſons for continuing the present system, to know whether it was intended to revert to the old system, and if not now, *when* that system would be reverted to, and what would be the best means for bringing about that meaſure. This was the object for which he propoſed to appoint the Committee, that the Houſe might know ſomething of the true state of the caſe before they plunged into the system of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He hoped they might hear the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and know on what grounds the Bill was now propoſed, and what were the circumstances when they might revert to caſh payments. [hear, hear!] If he looked at the profeſsions of former times, he was at a loſs to know how to apply them. The reaſons for continuing the restriction had been ſaid to be—our great foreign expenditure—the neceſsity of importing corn—the high price of the precious metals—and the unfavourable state of the exchange. Theſe ſubjects had created much controverſy, which he ſhould not now renew, but which he did not shrink from, and which he thought it probable he might have an opportunity again to diſcuſs; for, if the preſent system were persisted in, the exchange and the price of gold would be very unſatisfactory to the Bank and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The opinion which he had formerly given had received a strong and unexpected confirmation by late events; but he had already modified the opinions which he had formerly given as to the price of gold.—When, by the depreciation of the currency, gold was permanently ſeparated from paper, it was ſubject to all the variations in price of any other article of merchandise. On this subject it was to be remarked, that in last year, a year of peace, gold, though lower than it had previously been, was never below 4l. 8s. which was equal to the whole of the alleged depreciation; but now that the country banks had called in their paper, it had fallen nearly to and would ſoon be quite as low as the mint price. Let not the Right Hon. Gen. flatter himself that if the Bank of England were to issue their notes to that extent, which they were likely to do upon the enactment of his Bill, the Country Banks would not return to their former practice and the rate of prices be affected by that practice. The Houſe ſhould therefore be prapared for ſuch conſequences, and in due time consider how to provide against them. To afford an opportunity for that consideration was the object of his motion and he hoped the Houſe would see the propriety of acceding to it. The high price of bullion, the rate of exchange, the importation of foreign grain and the amount of our foreign payments, which were on a former occaſion pleaded as reaſons for the restriction of caſh payments by the Bank, could not now be urged, becauſe thoſe reaſons no longer existed. Therefore the Right Hon. Gen. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) who urged those reaſons on the occasion alluded to, was called upon in consistency to ſupport his motion, in order to ascertain how it became neceſsary after the ceſsation of those reasons, to continue the restriction. For himself, he could not conceive, after those reasons had ceaſed to exist, the measure could be justified. He had heard of publications, copies of which were pretty widely circulated, and the object of which was to ſhew, that if Bank notes were iſsued in the same abundance as they formerly were, prices would again rise, and the farmers be consequently benefited; that therefore it would be a good thing for the country, that grain might probably again rise to 100 ſhillings a quarter. But he (Mr. H.) could not ſuppose the Right Hon'ble Gentleman prepared to ſupport his meaſure upon such grounds; or that he would be an advocate for the iſsue of Bank-notes, with a view to raise the price of grain. For if the Right Honorable Gentleman would do so, he must become the advocate of one of the most monstrous projects that had ever been imagined. Projects somewhat similar had no doubt been brought forward & tried during the Regency in France and about the same time in this country, but the result proved their fallacy. Both Governments were, however, in this case, the dupes of projectors. But if the Right Hon'ble Gentlemen ſhould preſs such a project as that to which he had alluded, he (Mr. V) would not be a dupe. No—the Right Hon'ble Gentleman would be a projector himself. This course, however, he could not ſuppoſe the Right Honorable Gentleman prepared to pursue. In what he had said, the Honorable Member did not wish it to be understood that his object was to have caſh payments resumed immediately, but that steps ſhould be immediately taken with a view to that reſumption—that the Bank ſhould set about it—that the Directors ſhould prepare for the resumption—that indeed both Government and the Bank ſhould set about measures to relieve the Right Honorable Gentleman from the dilemma in which he was placed by the removal of those causes which he had formerly assigned to justify this restriction. He (Mr. H.) would not specify any time within which this restriction ſhould be removed—he would not even mention two years, but he could not help thinking that, it was the duty of Government and the Bank at once to set about the means of accompliſhing that object which the public had a right to expect. Neceſsity was the only reason ever urged to justify this restriction; and when the neceſsity ceased, the country naturally expected that the restriction ſhould cease also. The Honorable Member here proceeded to diſcuſs the second branch of his motion, namely, the best means by which the Bank might be enabled to resume its payments in caſh. He had, he said, already observed, that he would not specify any time at which that resumption ſhould take place, but he felt it highly desirable that measures ſhould be taken with a view to that resumption. For instance, he thought it ſhould be enacted that the Bank ſhould gradually pay its several notes according to their value. Thus as the Restriction Act was to expire in July, it might be provided that the Bank ſhould pay all notes of 1l. within six months; afterwards, its 2l. notes within the next six months; its 5l. notes within the succeeding six months; and all its notes above 5l. after that period. By such an arrangement, the Bank would be guarded against the consequences of any sudden change, while the just claims and expectations of the Public would be gratified. But before the Committee which he proposed, this subject might be fully considered after an examination of witnesses, including the Directors of the Bank and others, competent to afford every necessary information. Another subject, which would properly come under the consideration of such a Committee would be the state of our metallic currency. He had heard that it was in the contemplation of Government to have a new silver coinage, with a view to relieve the country from that sort of bad Engliſh, and still worse French silver, with which it was at present inundated. This silver was indeed so very base, that it would probably be better for the country to have no currency at all, than be subject to suffer by such a circulating medium. But in considering the subject it would be very material to ascertain whether the new silver coinage ſhould be according to the old standard, or whether any new standard ſhould be eſtabliſhed. For, if the system of paper currency were to be restored to the rate at which it some time since prevailed, it might be inconvenient and unjust to re-eſtabliſh the old Mint standard of silver; for by such re-eſtabliſhment, Government, as well as individuals who sent silver to the Mint for coinage, would be very likely to suffer a considerable loss. But he did not require the House to adopt any opinion of his upon this subject. All he aſked was, that an inquiry ſhould be instituted—and he ſhould only add, that if without that inquiry the Right Honorable Gentleman's Bill were adopted he had no hesitation in stating, that the Bank restriction would continue for ever. He would indeed be an idle dreamer who could suppose that caſh payments would be resumed by the Bank, so long as Parliament and the People submitted to the restriction. The Honorable Member concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee to consider the expediency of resuming caſh payments at the Bank, together with the best and safest mode of effecting that object.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the difference between him and the Learned Gentleman, as to the grounds upon which the restriction of caſh payments by the Bank was justifiable, were far leſs than might appear; but in one point he decidedly differed from that Learned Gentleman—namely, that the adoption of the Bill which he had brought forward was likely to prevent that reſumption for ever. He could not indeed imagine the grounds upon which the Learned Gentleman rested his calculation. As to the preparations which the Learned Gentleman would have made with a view to the reſumption of caſh payments, it would be recollected that by the original Restriction Act; proviſion was made for the payment of certain notes in caſh, in order to guard the Bank against any shock. It was indeed notorious that ever since the enactment of the 37th of the King, notes under 5l. had been paid in cash. Therefore the objects described by the Learned Gentleman were already provided for by law. Another propoſition, with a view to prepare the Bank for the reſumption of cash payments was intended—namely, that even after theſe payments were renewed, the Bank, as well as private Banks, ſhould be at liberty to iſsue notes under 5l. The example of Scotland before the restriction, and of all private bank-notes since the restriction, which were never made a legal tender, ſerved to ſhew that no practical inconvenience was likely to arise from ſuch a meaſure. It was also intended in the ſame view to propoſe, that for a considerable time after the reſumption of caſh payments, banks-notes ſhould be received by Government, and in the payment of Exchequer Bills. It was notorious that the amount of bank-notes in circulation never exceeded one-half of our annual taxes; and that before the restriction, the circulation of theſe notes bore exactly the ſame proportion to our taxation. Therefore no material change was produced in this respect. But to revert to preparations, he felt that ſuch provisions were intended as would ſerve to protect the Bank or the Country from any shock upon the reſumption of caſh payments. No thinking man could deem it practicable that caſh payments ſhould be immediately reſumed, and the only question then was as to time. It would be recollected that a Reſolution was adopted which he had the honour to propoſe upon the discussion of the Report of the Bullion Committee, namely, that Bank Notes were equal to caſh for all legal purpoſes, and whatever difference of opinion might then have been urged, no difference whatever could exist at preſent that a bank note was equal to caſh for every purpoſe in this country while in other countries theſe notes bore a premium. Thus all the prophecies which the Houſe had heard from the other side were completely falſified, while the opinions which he took occaſion to advance were fully juſtified. Among those he maintained that the extended circulation of bank notes was not the cauſe of the rise of prices, but the natural effect of the increaſed activity of trade which, neceſſarily, called for an increaſed circulating medium. And now it appeared, that when the activity of trade was diminiſhed, the circulation of bank notes diminiſhed also. That the price of agricultural produce being reduced, the country banks reduced their iſsues. Hence it was evident that the extended issue of the Bank notes was the consequence, not the cauſe of a rise of prices; for when prices fell, that iſsue was proportionably reduced, eſpecially from the country banks, whoſe iſsues was quite voluntary. From this experience he felt himſelf warranted in aſserting, that the iſsue of Bank Notes, however it might have been affected by the rate of exchange or the price of gold, had no connection with the prices of our agricultural produce, although that opinion was so often and so confidently advanced. That would, indeed, appear more strongly from this fact, that while corn was at 120s. a quarter in January 1813, and fell to 82s. by the cloſe of the year, gold was at the former period 5l. 6s. an ounce, and at the latter 5l. 10s. Thus it was clear that the price of gold and of corn had no relation. The former was enhanced by the supplies of bullion which we were under the neceſsity of remitting to the Peninsula, and what would have been the degree of enhancement if at the ſame time the Bank paid in specie? The advantage of such payment would, he need now hardly say, have been very dearly purchaſed, if it had interfered with such remittances. As to the time which his Bill propoſed to continue the restriction, it would be remembered, that the report of the Bullion Committee recommended the continuance of the restriction for two years, with

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a view to guard against the danger of any sudden change, and to prepare only for seven months longer. Among his reasons for continuing the restrictions, that quoted by the Learned Gentleman from certain publications, had certainly no influence whatever. For he had no desire to produce a rise of prices, but from what he had stated with respect to this connexion of an extrended circulating medium, with an extended trade, it was evident that the rise of prices must necessarily occasion an increased issue of Bank notes. Now with regard to the proposition of the Learned Gentleman, he could see no necessity for further inquiry. The whole caſe was already sufficiently understood, and any Gentleman who desired further information, might obtain it by reading the Papers before the House. Therefore, a Committee was unnecessary. The Bank would no doubt exercise the utmost discretion in preparing for the resumption of caſh payments in collecting treasure for the desirable event, not only for its own supply but for the use of the Banks of Ireland and Scotland which must so materially depend upon it. On these grounds, he felt himself bound to resist the the Learned Gentleman's motion.

Mr. J. P. Grant declared he never heard a case more ably stated than that of his learned Friend, or more feebly anſwered than that of the Right Hon'ble Gentleman.—He fully concurred with his Learned Friend, that if the Right Honourable Gentleman's Bill were adopted, the resumption of cash payments would never take place while the people submitted to the Restriction. But the impolicy and danger of continuing the Restriction, must be obvious upon due consideration.—All that was wanted was, that some inquiry should be gone into, some pledge given to shew the Bank that Parliament was not paying fast and loose, but that it was their determination to have cash payments resumed, allowing a reasonable time for preparation. That was all that his Honourable Friend required. They had been told that the financial operations of Ministers had nothing to do with those restrictions, and they were told also that the restrictions themselves were of no advantage to the Bank, or at least that the Bank did not desire them. Now under what circumstances was it that the restrictions were originally imposed? From the neceſsity, created by the financial operations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that period, of doing something for its security. If Honourable Gentlemen would take the trouble of examining into what passed at that time between the Government and the Bank, they would find that the Bank made a representation, stating that the demands upon it, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were so great, that the eſtabliſhment was not safe. Upon that ground it was that the Bank stopped its cash payments, on the authority of the council. Now what was the plan proposed by the Right Honourable Gentlemam preparatory to the resumption of cash payments by the Bank? He built his whole system of finances for the year upon borrowing a certain sum from the Bank, and at the same time he brought in the present Bill, thus connecting the two circumstances together by that operation, connected as they ever must be in their own nature. He did that very thing which prevented the Bank from resuming cash payments, and yet desired the House to believe that it was only a temporary measure. He had little doubt, however, that it would prove a settled system by which to carry on the financial operations of the country, through the medium of accommodations from the Bank. The system itself was not only a most absurd one, but it had produced the most serious inconveniences to the country, for the price of every commodity had kept pace to a certain degree with the price of gold and silver. If the present measure were adopted, what would be our situation at the expiration of the two years? when in time of profound peace the price of gold would be the same the paper currency depreciated to the same extent, and consequently the resumption of caſh payments by the Bank impoſsible. He certainly thought a very strong ground had been laid for inquiry, and he trusted the House would not reject the motion of his Honourable Friend.

Mr. Marryat said the House and the country at present laboured under the grievous disappointment of finding their expectations deceived, of the resumption of caſh payments by the Bank, at the expiration of six months after the signature of the definitive Treaty of peace. With respect to the Bill, proposed by the Right Honourable Gentleman, he had read its provisions with extreme surprize for he could not see a single ground which rendered such a Bill neceſsary. What were the points of expediency as applicable to it? Was the price of bullion as high now as it had been? Quite the reverse. It was well known that a large quantity of specie had found its way into this country. He, as a merchant, knew the fact; and it had also happened to him individually, that a considerable quantity of foreign specie had been sent to him, which, from the depreciation of its value, he had sent back to his correspondents, as a less loss was sustained, even by the expence of double freightage, than would have been incurred by selling it here [Hear, hear!]—Then, as to foreign exchanges how did they stand? They were in our favour in every part of the world! With respect to the Bank, it was said that they made no objections to the resumption of their caſh payments., On the contrary they protested against not being allowed to establiſh their credit upon the same basis as it had heretofore stood, and upon which it always ought to stand. What other causes then could be alleged? Was there to be a bloan?—No. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had expressly said, that there was not the slightest connexion between the continuance of the restrictions and his dealing with the Bank. He was glad to hear that statement, for if there had been any such connexion he should have no hesitation in saying, that it was one of the most usurious bargains which any Jew broker ever made with any heedless, spandthrift minor. [Hear! and a laugh]. What possible argument then could be urged to prevent the resumption of caſh payments? The consequences of the present Bill would be most grievous to the country. All that distress and difficulty, that revulsion, he might almost say convulsion, which the country had undergone during the last year, would be renewed whenever the Bank ſhould be compelled, as a time must surely come when it would be compelled to resume its payments in caſh [Hear, hear;] The restrictions he considered as a great and powerful engine in the hands of Ministers, to alter and modify the property of the country at their discretion; but such a power they ought not to possess and wiſhed to see the necromancer's wand broke and thrown into the Red Sea: [Hear, hear!] The only way, in his opinion, of compelling the Bank to resume their payments, would be by making it their interest to do so. The act was originally passed to rescue the Bank from the consequences of its own improvidence, and what had they done since? The average annual issue of their notes, in the four years preceding the passing of that Act, was about 11,000,000. It was now about 27,000,000l, producing an annual profit of 800,000l. He thought it would be a wise course when the Bill went into the Committee, to propose the insertion of a clause for the Bank to pay 50,000l. a year, or any given sum, to the public, until they did resume their caſh payments; and he trusted that some such amendment would be adopted.

Mr. F Lewis said, he wished to add his protest against the dangerous system involved in the principle of the Bill. He thought a strong and unanswerable case had been made out for inquiry. He had on many occasions watched with the utmost anxiety to collect, if possible, from the Right Hon. Gentleman his real opinions upon the nature of the connexion with the Bank, but hitherto it had been in vain. He could not, even after the speech which the Right Honourable Gentleman had that night delivered, see thoroughly what course he proposed to himself in good faith and sincerity. He said, indeed, that he thought it highly desirable that the Bank, should return to caſh payments, but he did not seem to say it with that confidence as if he really believed himself. There were many reasons which led him to think, that the Right Honourable Gentleman did not sincerely believe that at the end of two years the Bank would be one jot nearer to the resumption of caſh payments. If the Bank were left to itself, its interest was so diametrically opposite to a resumption of caſh payments, that it was utterly childish to expect from it a voluntary proceeding of that kind. The House must take upon itself to make it compulsory, or all other measures would be nugatory. The appointment of a Committee was, he thought, indispensibly necessary, and after a due investigation the House could then point out the preparatory mode by which the object might be ultimately accompliſhed.

Lord Castlereagh, concurring with the general wiſh of the House and country for a speedy return to payments in caſh, had no intention at present to travel over the ground which had already been gone over, but he could not help expressing his decided conviction that the measure of restriction was the best ever adopted in this country, and had been productive of all those advantages which had elev [redacted] standard of value must have been distorted by the previous metals being drawn out of the country, and it could only be preserved by setting a high value on these metals at home. When he considered the various systems suggested for preserving that purity he felt none equal to the one adopted by Parliament, without which he believed no Bank could have remained. He decidedly thought some measures were necessary to prepare the Bank and the country for the issuing of payments in caſh, and that it was better to act on a persuasive than a compulsive system. The question was of infinite moment, and was worthy of serious consideration. If compulsion were used without due preparation, The Bank would obviously suffer a very great shock. They required an interval to prepare salutary measures, which he had no doubt the intelligence of the Bank Directors would suggest, whereas, If compulsive measures were imposed on them they would only be menanced, and public credit endangered. The salutary effects of some regulation in the silver currency had been seen, and if the same principles were applied to gold, he saw every reason to believe the Bank would voluntarily come forward themselves. He thought it impossible to attribute to so respectable a body, the motive of filling their own pockets by thus paying in proper—[Hear! from the Opposition.]—If Gentlemen on the opposite side thought so, he begged to assure them he did not. He had This security, that when the gold exchange became sufficiently favourable, ſhould the Bank become so infatuated to their interests as to withhold a metallic circulation, individuals would have it in their power to carry gold to his Majesty's Mint, and thus to secure a metallic circulation After some remarks on the necessity of the Restriction, the Noble Lord observed that by an intermediate principle of compulsion respecting minor notes some good might be done. His object was, in what he proposed, to make matters go on smoothly, as it was better to tell the Bank at once the precise period at which they were called to issue caſh than deceive them by a false period, as much inconvenience had arisen to the private banks through the country, from the ignorance of the period when caſh payments would be called for.

Sir J. Newport observed, that the Noble Lord, in his usual style of eloquence, peculiar no doubt to himself, but at all times unintelligible to the House, had talked of "an intermediate principle of compulsion."—[Hear, hear! and a laugh.]—His not understanding the Noble Lord arose probably from the sublimity of style to which the Noble Lord uniformly aspired, but which was unfortunately inaccessible to any individual but the Noble Lord Himself.—[A laugh.]—He wished to know what these words meant?

Lord Castlereagh said, that he meant if any compulsion at all were to be used, it shall only be for small notes.

Sir J. Newport proceeded. Now he had the pleasure for once to understand the Noble Lord; but would it not have been better for him at first to have spoken in a manner fit to meet the comprehension of all, than to have clothed his meaning in language totally devoid of common sense? [Much laughter] The Noble Lord thought the Bank Directors would not be so indifferent to the interests of the Public, or so criminal, as to fill their pockets at the expence of the public. [Hear!] But did he know that they were sworn to do all they possibly could for the promotion of the interests of their constituents, and must either perjure themselves, or act criminally? The Noble Lord had said the Bank Restrictions should be taken off so soon as the gold exchange enabled private individuals to compete with the Bank. This was a happy illustration of the principles on which the Noble Lord acted; but he (Sir J. Newport) certainly thought such a period would be contemporaneous with the termination of the Noble Lord's political existence. [Hear, hear!] "The intermediate principle of compulsion" (to use the Noble Lord's exquisite phraseology) was neither more nor less than a beginning, on his part, to circulate cash payments. Why not tell the House so at once? [Hear, hear!] Why express his sentiments in language unintelligible by any man of common understanding? [Hear, hear, hear!] But the fact was, grant the Noble Lord the two years he now sought, and there would never be an end of "his intermediate principle of compulsion." [A laugh.]—This transaction indicated in the strongest manner the too close connection existing between the Bank and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being. It was on this principle the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the day tried to get over, by every means in his power, the awful aspect of public finance, and endeavoured to turn away the attention of the public from its alarming nature. He believed on his conscience that this would ruin finance, and he protested solemnly against the idea of a measure being established in time of peace, which had only been at first proposed for six weeks in war, and continued from six weeks to six weeks.

Mr. Manning was of opinion that two years were necessary, and in fact it was the safest course Parliament could pursue. It was much better to adopt this, as it would prepare the cou [redacted] ing as speedy as circumstances would permit.

Mr. Ponsonby, in reply to the Honourable Gentleman who said that his Honourable Friend had misstated the oath of the Directors, contended, that if no oath were taken at all, yet that the Directors were bound by honour and their duty to the proprietors to make the best profits they could. He had no doubt that from the moment at which Parliament might declare their opinion of the expediency of returning to cash payments, the Bank Directors would take the necessary steps that would lead to that return; but he had also no doubt that until such a declaration should be made by Parliament, things would go on in the way in which they now did. The object of his Honourable and Learned Friend's motion was to fix some time at which the House might declare its opinion that it would be proper and safe for the Bank to resume cash payments. If the House refused to accede to the motion, he (Mr. P.) and every body else, must think that the measure of restriction was intended to be a measure of perpetuity.

Mr. Baring expressed his sense of the necssity of returning, as soon as it was practible to do so, to cash payments; and exposed the absurdity of the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the circulation of the paper was safe because it was issued voluntarily—the great mass of the Bank paper being issued compulsorily, in the payment of the public creditor, and in the other great transactions of Government. Still, be contended, that there had been no abuse on the part of the Bank in the amount of the paper put into circulation. In fact, it was impossible that the Governors of the Bank could mismanage in this respect without injuring themselves, more than any other class, of the community. With reference to the question before the House, he maintained that nothing could be more calculated to impede the return to cash payments, than any pledge made by Parliament on the subject. As for the declaration of opinion recommended by the Honourable Gentleman who had just spoken, that was already to be found in the Bill now in progress.

Lord Folkstone supported the motion, and expressed his firm persuasion, that if the Bill passed they might as well enact a perpetual suspension of cash payments.

Mr. Huskisson declared that he was for returning to cash payments as soon as would be consistent with the public interest. Until the paper circulation of this country became convertible at pleasure into coin, that circulation would not be in a satisfactory state. He admitted also, that the suspension of cash payments, and the consequent issue of paper, had occasioned much mischief by the encouragement they afforded to inordinate speculation. But then on the other hand, if cash payments had been renewed at a former period, the country would not have been able to make those exertions which had more than counterbalanced every inconvenience. Adverting to the proposition made by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, he maintained that it would be unwise for Parliament to take the direction of the matter into their own hands, but that it was essential that they should declare to the Bank and to the country, that they expected that cash payments should be resumed, and that they were aware that there was no safety to the property of the country but in a recurrence to the ancient system of our currency. He hoped, therefore, that when the House went into a Committee on the Bill, his Right Honourable Friend would propose the introduction in the preamble, of a declaration that the time allowed to the Bank was to enable them to prepare for a return to cash payments.

Mr. Thompson expressed his confident hope, that in the course of the year specie would be circulating in great abundance in this country; founding this opinion on the fact of the great rise of the exchange, within the last four months. He hoped the time was not far distant, when, as had been said by a Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, on a former occasion, every man would have a guinea in his pocket; and it would then be seen what little anxiety there would be for Bank-notes. He concluded by expressing a hope, that Ministers would promote the productive labour of the country, in which, more than gold, its real wealth consisted.

Mr. Horner commenced a very luminous and detailed reply, by declaring, that in any thing which he had advanced on this question, he had meant no personal disrespect to the Directors of the Bank, or to their organs in the House. He had spoken of them merely collectively as a corporation, and considering them in that capacity, he had no hesitation in repeating that he put no confidence in their declarations, when they expressed an anxiety for the resumption of cash payments. He would not take up much of the time of the House, at that late hour, and therefore, would forego the tempting opportunity of exposing the inconsistency of the arguments which had been urged in support of restriction, by the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, (Mr. Huskisson) who though he admitted the sound policy of a speedy resumption of cash payments, seemed by his speech to leave that question in the same state which it had been in for some years past. As to what had been said on the subject by the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), he (Mr. H.) expressed his ignorance of the precise tendency. He would therefore, from inability, abstain from following him. The Noble Lord had thrown out such a mass of language and ideas, and had made such a novel combination of twisted expressions, [hear, hear!] that it was difficult, in the many theories he urged, to understand that one which applied to the resumption of cash payments, or to the manner in which they might be most speedily effected. [Hear, hear, hear!]—It was possible that the Noble Lord had a thread which would guide him through the labyrinth of theory and phraseology into which he had gone, but as that thread was not visible to him (Mr. H.) he would not risk an entrance. [Hear, hear!]—The Honourable and Learned Member then took a view of arguments which had been urged on the other side of the House in favour of restriction, and observed, that if the expediency of the resumption of cash payment at the end of two years, which had been admitted, was put into the Bill—if it were made part of the Bill that the Bank should resume its payments in that time, and that the intermediate period should be spent in making preparatory arrangements for that purpose, he should withdraw his motion, and lend his aid to the forwarding of such arrangements. But he added, that this was not the intention of Ministers, and that by the present Bill they left the time of payment as undefined as it was in 1797. The Bank Directors had once expressed themselves anxious to attend to the directions of the House; it therefore now became the House, if they sincerely wished for the resumption of cash payments, to give such directions as would most speedily conduce to that object. [Hear, hear!] He had asked of the Gentlemen opposite what were those fortunate circumstances under which cash payments would be more easy than at present? To this question no answer had been given. No one efficient reason had been given why those payments should not now be resumed—Under these circumstances then he put it to those Members who were present, whether after all they had heard they did not conscientiously believe that an inquiry was necessary. If after what had passed they did not vote for inquiry, they should stand to the consequences. The Honourable and Learned Member concluded his reply, of which we regret that from the lateness of the hour we have only given a faint outline, by stating, that if the Committee on the Bill were pressed that night, he should move some clauses, in consequence of what had fallen from the Noble Lord (Castlereagh).

Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Horner explained. The House then divided, when there appeared,

From the motion, 73; Against it, 146—Majority, 73.

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